

FOUR NEW CALIFORNIA COLEOPTERA

(Buprestidæ, Scarabaeidæ, and Cicindelidæ)

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Extensive work in the groups enumerated above has disclosed a number of new additions to the Coleoptera fauna of California. These are here presented as forerunners of more monographic works in each group.

Acmaødera rossi Cazier, new species

Small, robust, flattened; cupreous black, disk of elytra with a wide yellow band extending from base, narrowing to apical sixth, a yellow arm extending around umbone to base, and a small spot isolated at apical third; margin black with cupreous lustre, often with faint yellow spots along discal edge; squamose on both dorsal and ventral surfaces; general shape as in *A. insignis* Horn. Head with front cribrate, densely clothed with elongate squamæ; antennæ with fourth segment abruptly wider than third, fifth slightly wider than fourth; clypeus emarginate. Pronotum unicolorous, cribrate, sides and base of disk densely squamose, anterior portion covered with elongate squamiform hairs; sides visible only at base, not wider than elytra, base with deep pit on either side. Elytral margin sinuate, each elytron individually rounded and serrate to middle or union of elytra, apices gradually narrowed, humeral umbone feebly prominent; surface striate, striæ with moderately coarse punctures, intervals slightly convex, each with a single row of setigerous punctures. Prosternum truncate in front. Beneath densely squamose, last ventral segment with single apical border. Length 4.5 mm.; width 2 mm.

Holotype in author's collection. Type locality Holtville, Cal. It is a unique female collected June 27, 1936, by E. S. Ross, after whom the species is gratefully named.

This species is closely allied to *A. insignis* Horn from which it differs by having the dorsal surface squamose, of a cupreous black color, and by having elytral margins serrate to middle of inner elytral margin. It can readily be distinguished by the densely squamose front and pronotum. Unfortunately no host record is available on this species. As far as I know, *A. insignis* is known only by the type and two or three additional specimens, all of which came from Lower California.

Phobetus saylori Cazier, new species

Small, narrow; head and pronotum black, elytral margins black, disk piceous, beneath black covered with long white pile. Head confluent punctured; terminal segment of palpi not greatly enlarged or grooved, dorsal portion flattened; antennæ nine-segmented, club as long as, or longer than, funicle. Pronotum sparsely, evenly punctate, punctures at apex of disk larger; apical and basal margins sparsely clothed with long white pile. Elytra widest at middle, base sparsely clothed with long white pile, sutural striæ evident, disk glabrous. Sternum black, thorax densely clothed and abdomen sparsely with long white pile, anterior tarsi longer than posterior, middle tarsi one-third shorter than posterior. *Ædeagus* of the *comatus* type. Length 11.5 mm.; width 7 mm.

Holotype male in author's collection. Type locality, Little Rock, Los Angeles Co., California, April, 1930. I take great pleasure in naming this distinct species in honor of L. W. Saylor who presented the unique type specimen to me and loaned other material to aid in this study.

This species is remarkably distinct from anything yet described in this genus. The more important features are its small size, black color with elytral disks piceous, long white pile and differential length of the tarsi. All other species in the genus have the tarsi equal or with anterior pair slightly longer. I have not hesitated in describing this species from a unique because I am aware that there are other specimens in other collections. *P. palpalis* Saylor, the only other black species known, is completely black, larger, with terminal segments of palpi greatly enlarged and grooved, the pronotum is smooth and without pile.

Cicindela californica mojavi Cazier, new subspecies

Size, shape and sculpturing as in *C. prætextata* Lec.; markings consisting of a slight indentation indicating the inner tip of middle band, all lunules broadly united, pigmented area confined to discal area along suture, ending abruptly at apical fourth; color dull cupreous-green. Head and pronotum granulate-striate, pigmented area of elytra densely punctate; beneath densely clothed with decumbent hair. Length 11-14 mm.

Holotype male, allotype female and eight paratypes in author's collection, two paratypes in the collection of the California Academy of Sciences and seven paratypes in the collection of A. T. McClay. Type localities, Saltdale and Mojave,

Cal., June 19, 1932. Collected by A. T. McClay and K. D. Sloop who very kindly turned the specimens over to me for study.

This subspecies is distinguished from the middle western *C. circumpicta* Laf. by its granulate-striate head and pronotum and the elytral markings. *C. circumpicta* is striate on head with pronotum almost smooth, and markings joined on margin but the lunules are distinct. From *prætextata* it differs in the type of markings, color and distribution.

In *prætextata* the markings are again well defined and the color is dull cupreous-brown. The distribution is confined to Arizona, New Mexico, Mexico, Utah and California. As far as I know, the only localities from California are along the Colorado River, and in Utah it occurs at St. George. Both of these localities are different ecologically and are separated by a number of miles from the type locality of *mojavi*.

The series of *mojavi* before me presents a variety of colors being cupreous-brown, cupreous-green, green, and blue. This is identical with the variations existing in *C. circumpicta*, which in one specimen also has the reduced markings as in *mojavi*. In my opinion this variation is a good subspecies because of its localized distribution, its reduced markings and variable color, as distinct from the closely related *prætextata* and *californica*. In color it parallels the variations existing in *circumpicta* but is structurally distinct from that species. It occurs about the salt lakes in the Mojave desert, along with *C. nevadica*.

C. californica, which is the species over *prætextata*, is the most fully marked species in this complex and is dark green in color. It has been recorded from Mexico, Texas, and California and can readily be distinguished by having the pigmented area connected to the margin anterior to the apical lunule.

Cicindela pusilla wagneri Cazier, new variety

Size, shape and markings as in *lunalonga* from which it differs by having the head and prothorax brilliant greenish-blue, elytra dark blue. Head and prothorax as in *lunalonga*; elytra more granulate than in that subspecies, these finely granulate areas black. Beneath as in *lunalonga*. Length 10-11 mm.

Holotype female in the author's collection, allotype male and one paratype in the collection of Roy Wagner. Type locality, Friant, Fresno Co., Cal., May 21, 1920.

This variation occurs in pure stock at the type locality which is quite different from the habitat of *lunalonga*. It was taken along the banks of the San Joaquin River at Friant which is located in the dry foothills of the Sierra. The habitat of *lunalonga* is at higher elevations where it occurs along shady paths, streams, and in the meadows.

I take great pleasure in naming this variety in honor of Roy Wagner who presented the specimens to me for study. It represents a relatively stable color variation of *lunalonga* which is a subspecies of *C. pusilla* Say.

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A NEW EPINOTIA FROM CALIFORNIA (Lepidoptera-Olethreutidæ)

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Epinotia keiferana Lange, n. sp.

Expanse 17-18 mm. Palpi long, with first joint silvery white, outwardly ferruginous, tipped with grayish scales; second and third joints ferruginous with grayish scales. Head and thorax ferruginous with scales tipped with grayish. Patagiæ same color as thorax with few grayish scales along inner edge. Antennæ with scape grayish; flagellum yellowish above with black tufts projecting from joints and clothed with light colored hairs; underneath yellowish. Forewing unicolorous; background ferruginous, heavily irrorated with grayish scales, especially beyond discal cell; a distinct cupreous sheen; outer costal margin with cupreous tint and with an indefinite longitudinal area following median vein to outer margin of same color; cilia with dark ferruginous scales, tipped with gray. Hind wings white with distinct fuscous mottling; base of cilia fuscous, rest white with faint indication of sub-terminal fuscous band. Underside of forewings fuscous, irrorated along costal margin; outer margin, and inner margin with gray; underside hind wings white with fuscous mottling. Abdomen grayish. Legs grayish with fuscous scaling; pro- and mesothoracic legs outwardly with more fuscous scaling; tarsi with indication of single grayish annulus on each segment. Male genitalia with harpes broad and costal margin directed inwardly with